

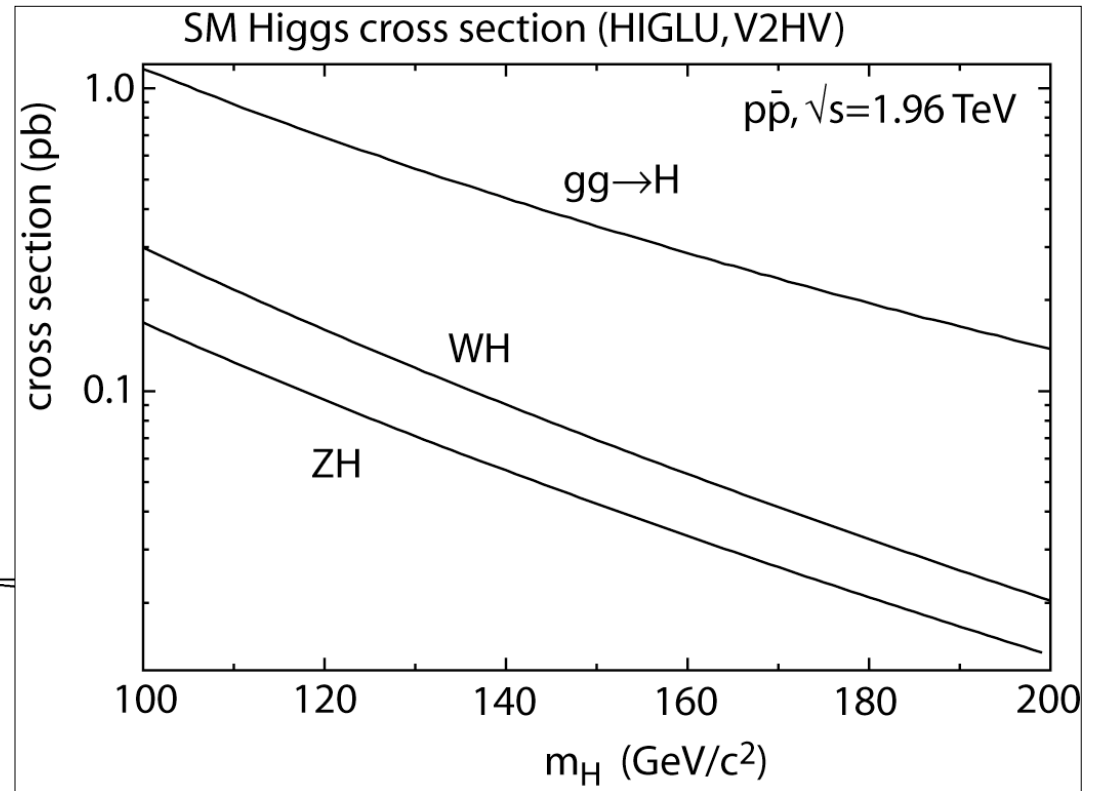
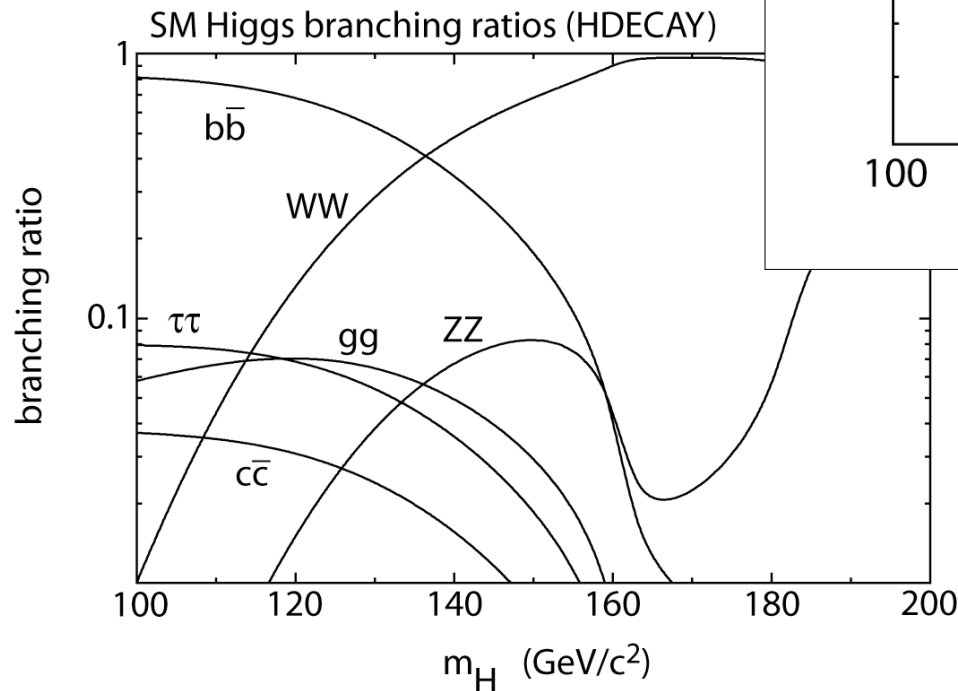
What CDF Can Say About the Higgs

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Rutgers University

SUSY 04 - Tsukuba, Japan
June 2004

SM Higgs Production

- $gg \rightarrow H$ dominates but dijet background too big...
- bb and WW decay modes are best!



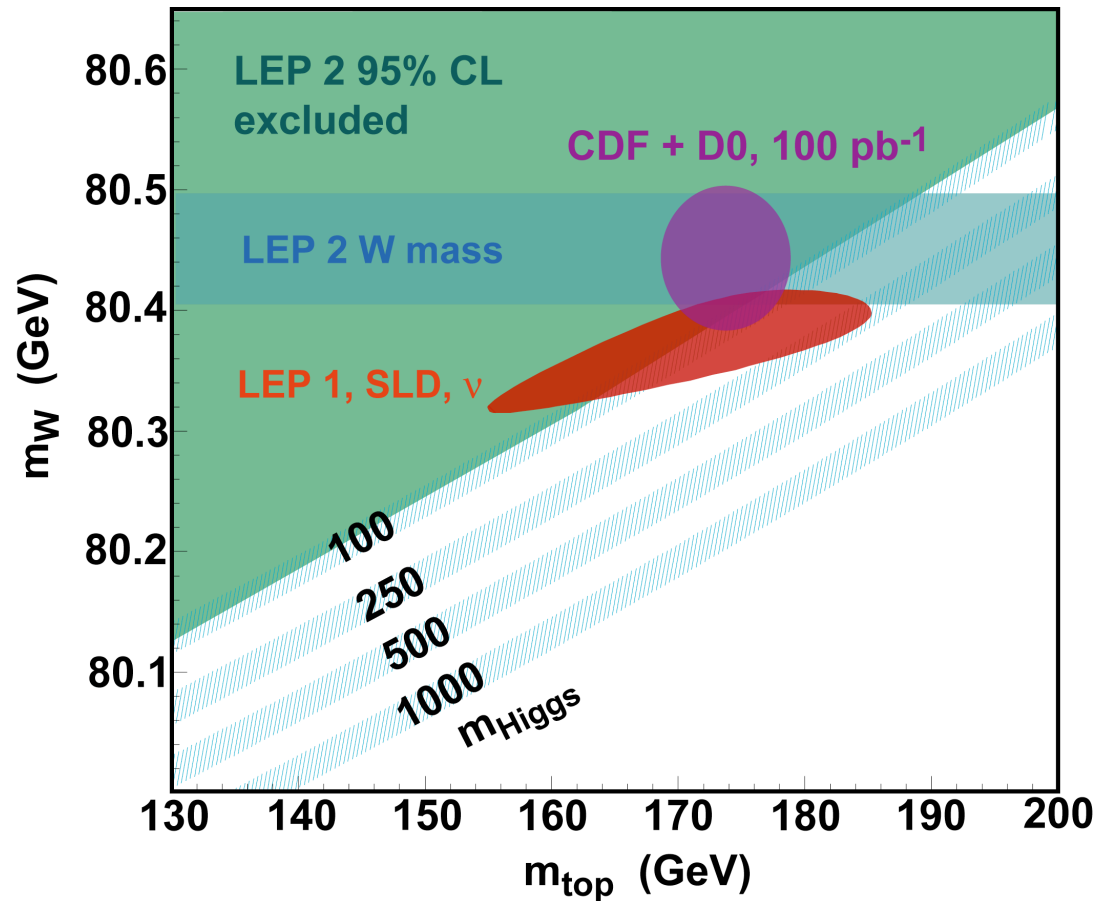
WH+ZH ~300 fb at 115 GeV

typical efficiencies ~ 2%

A daunting proposition!

Top and W Masses

- initially at the Tevatron, we focus on measuring the mass of the W and top quark
- tight constraints on Higgs mass
- this is what CDF and D0 do best!



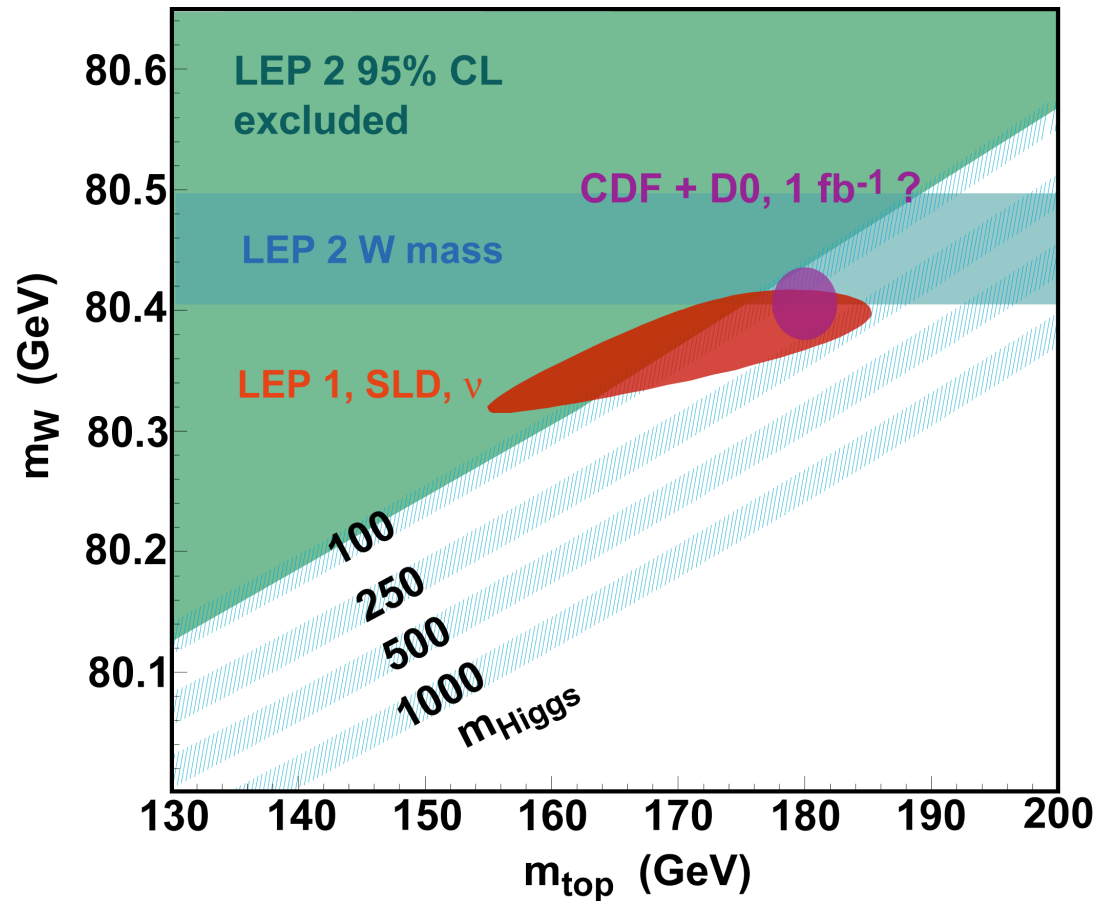
Lots of work to do on b tagging, jet energy reconstruction, mass reconstruction, understanding background...all of which is preparation for the direct Higgs search!

Top and W Masses

Suppose CDF and D0 measure the top and W masses as shown here:

This would be evidence for new physics!

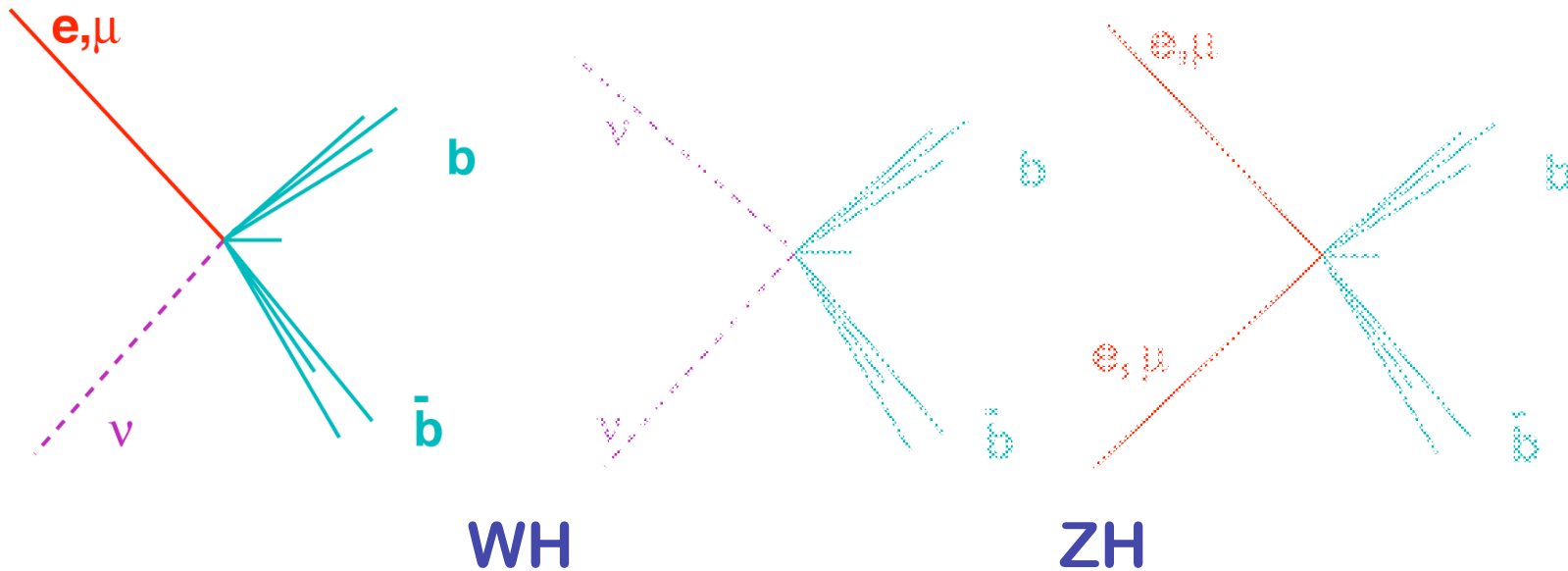
Lots of work to do to get to this point...exciting prospect!



Or maybe it won't be evidence for new physics?

Search Channels - Low Mass

For $m_H < 135$ GeV, bb decays dominate:



- clearly need excellent b tagging
- need optimal bb mass resolution
- need to understand background shapes

CDF - b tagging

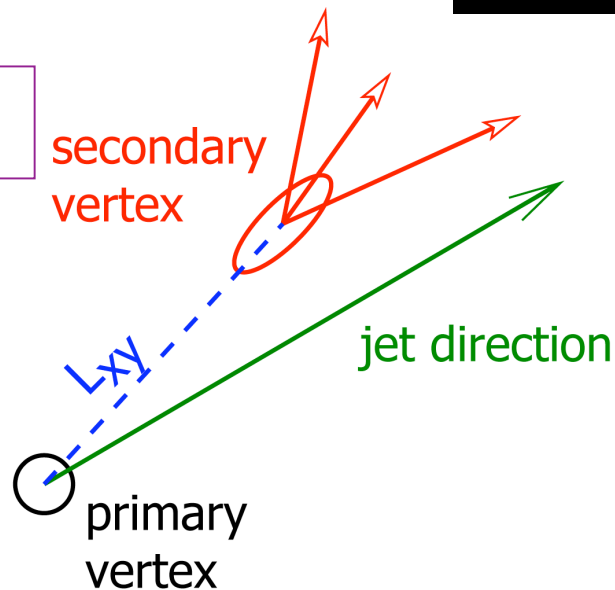
Layer 00, SVX-2 and ISL

Double-sided silicon
microstrips: 800k channels

$r \sim 1.5$ cm out to ~ 50 cm

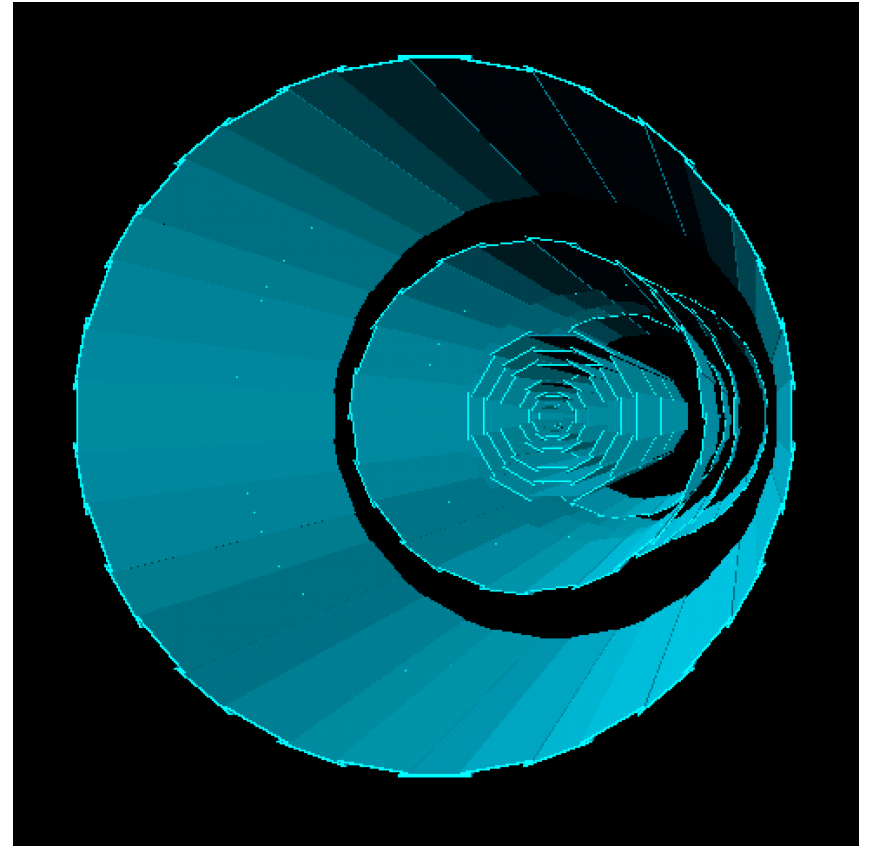
Extrapolation resolution:

$10 \sim 15 \mu\text{m}$



$\epsilon_b \sim 53\%$ (top)

$\epsilon_c \sim 3\%$ $\epsilon_{q/g} < 1\%$



Run 2 $\ell\nu b\bar{b}$ Result

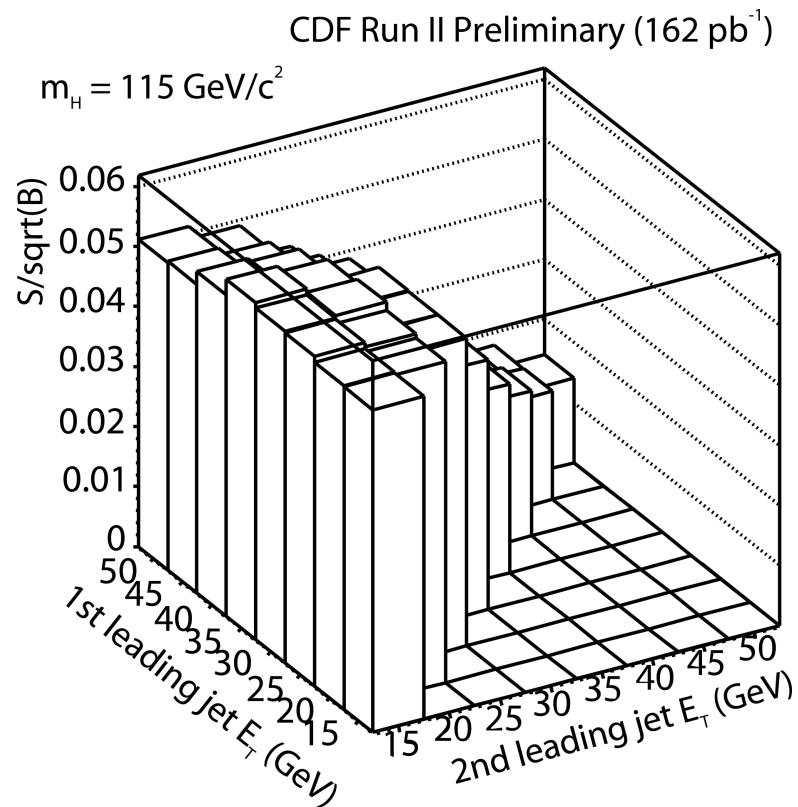
- Select events with $p_T > 20$ GeV lepton triggers
- Require lepton, missing E_T , two jets with $E_T > 15$ GeV
- Demand at least one b-tagged jet

Very similar to top lepton plus jets selection

Acceptance $\sim 1.7\%$

Main backgrounds: $Wb\bar{b}$, fakes

(thesis of Y. Ishizawa, Tsukuba)



Run 2 $\ell\nu b\bar{b}$ Result

Comparison of observed/expected:

Background	$W^\pm + 1 \text{ jet}$	$W^\pm + 2 \text{ jets}$	$W^\pm + 3 \text{ jets}$	$W^\pm + \geq 4 \text{ jets}$
Events before tagging	13417	2072	313	82
mistags	36.20 ± 5.40	14.07 ± 2.10	3.97 ± 0.68	2.04 ± 0.39
$W^\pm + b\bar{b}$	18.58 ± 4.82	12.05 ± 2.19	2.82 ± 0.57	0.99 ± 0.25
$W^\pm + c\bar{c}$	9.44 ± 2.94	5.19 ± 1.14	1.04 ± 0.25	0.35 ± 0.11
$W^\pm + c$	33.06 ± 7.83	7.86 ± 2.08	1.36 ± 0.39	0.28 ± 0.10
Diboson/ $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$	1.74 ± 0.30	2.25 ± 0.34	0.69 ± 0.13	0.10 ± 0.03
QCD	22.34 ± 2.69	10.31 ± 1.66	2.44 ± 0.57	0.58 ± 0.18
$t\bar{t}$	0.42 ± 0.07	5.05 ± 0.64	12.66 ± 1.57	20.10 ± 2.49
single top	1.14 ± 0.15	3.76 ± 0.49	0.90 ± 0.12	0.17 ± 0.03
Total Background	122.84 ± 11.40	60.55 ± 4.43	25.77 ± 2.16	24.62 ± 2.59
Observed positive tags	136	62	23	21

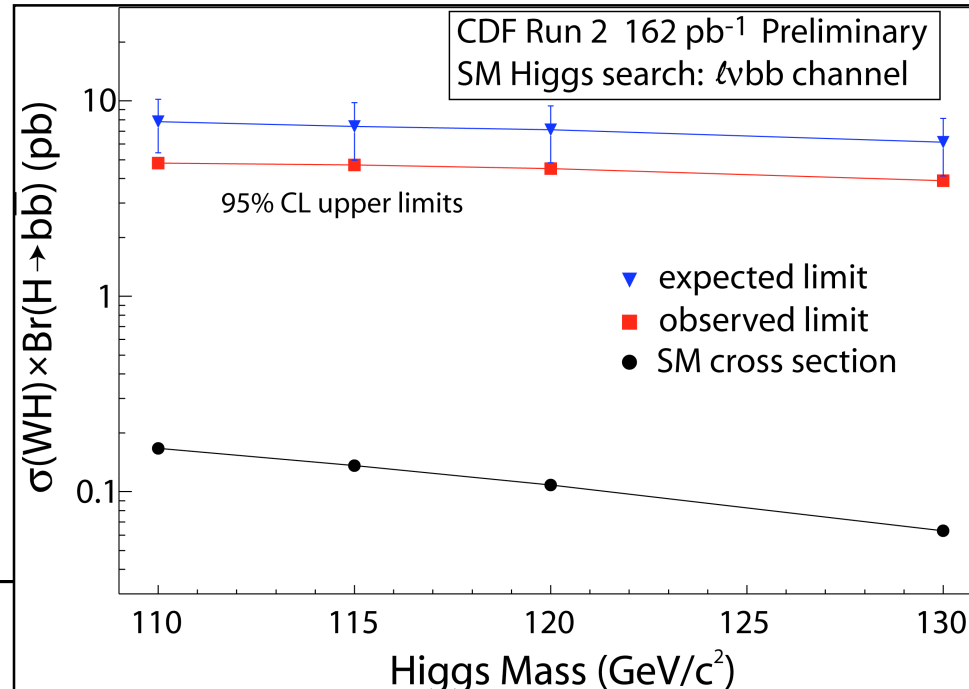
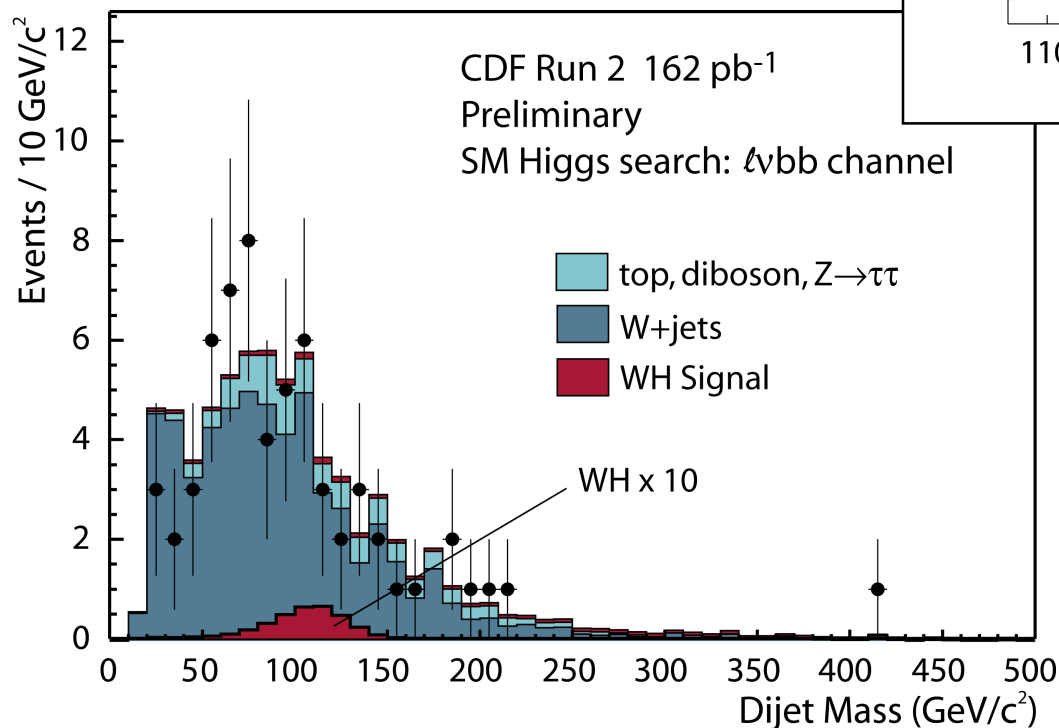
Higgs
search

Top cross
section

Run 2 $\ell\nu b\bar{b}$ Result

Use $b\bar{b}$ mass distribution
for signal sensitivity

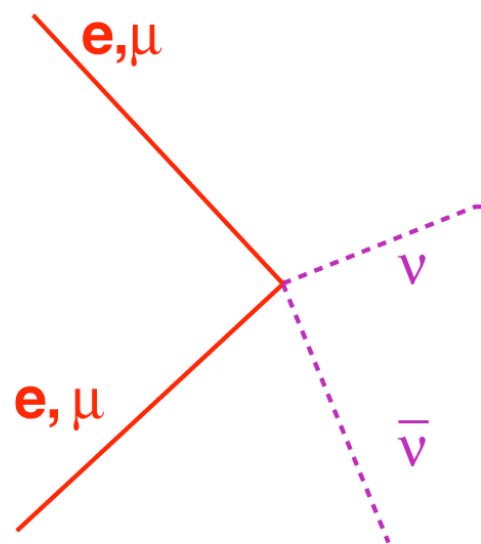
~16% resolution so far



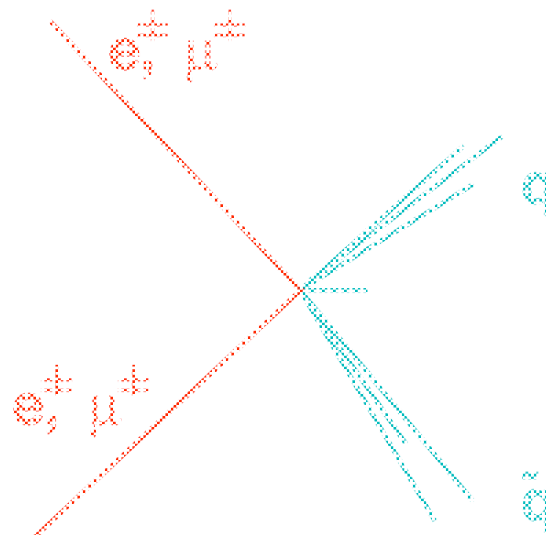
We are not yet
challenging the
Standard Model:

- better resolution
- improved tagging
- need $\nu\nu b\bar{b}$ channel

Search Channels - High Mass



$gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow \ell\ell\nu\nu$



$ZH/WH \rightarrow WWW/ZWW$

(trileptons: rate too low)

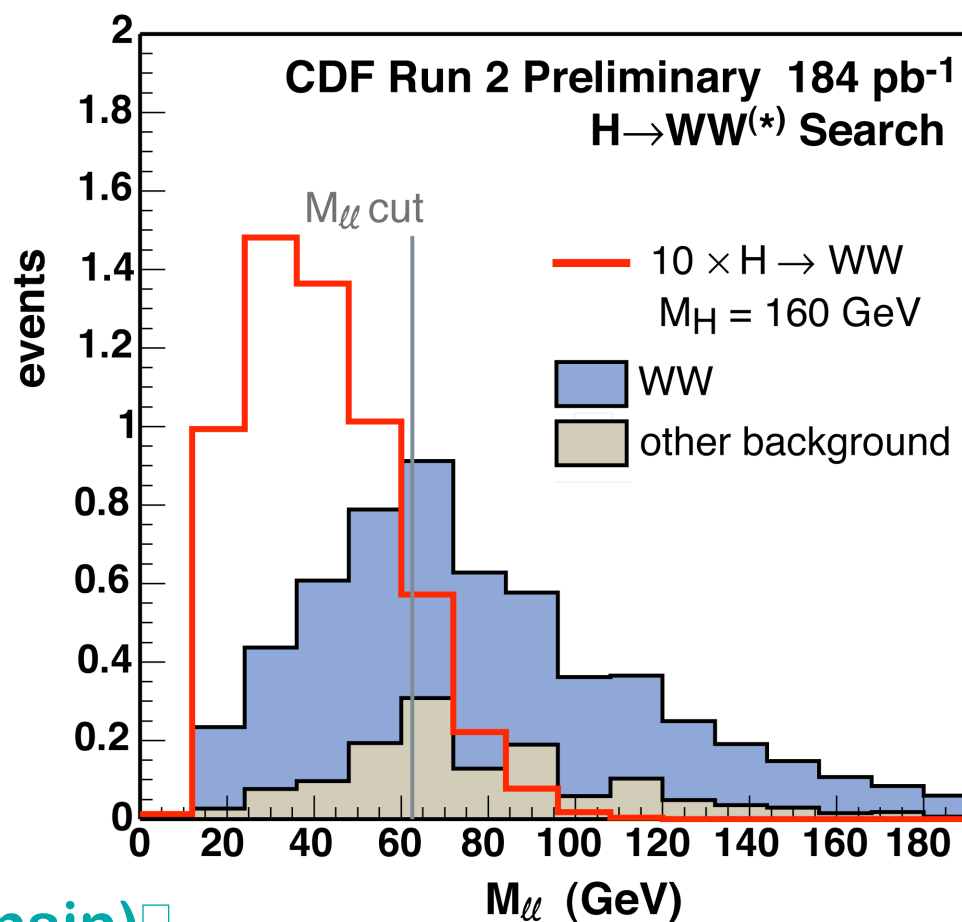
New Run 2 result performed in context of WW analysis

Run 2 $l\nu l\nu$ Result

Select events with two high- p_T leptons (ee , $e\mu$, $\mu\mu$)

Main background: WW

Use dilepton invariant mass as discriminating variable:



(thesis of S. Chuang, Wisconsin) □

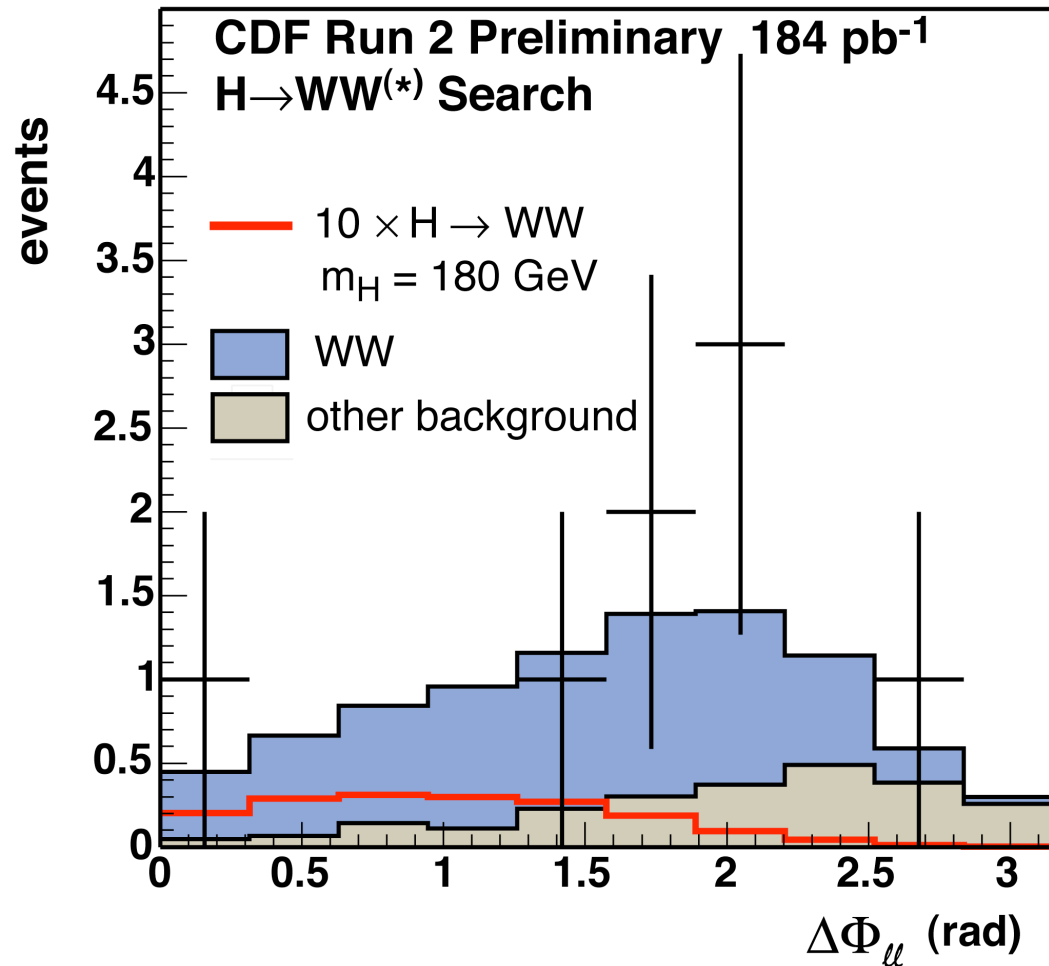
Run 2 $lvlv$ Result

M_H assumed	140 GeV	150 GeV	160 GeV	170 GeV	180 GeV
M_{ll} cut (GeV)	55.0	57.5	62.5	70.0	80.0
DY ee	0.0000±0.0000	0.1501±0.1569	0.4201±0.2756	0.7202±0.3912	0.8703±0.4448
DY $\mu\mu$	0.1676±0.1073	0.1676±0.1073	0.2160±0.1217	0.3229±0.1576	0.4270±0.1878
DY tt	0.0052±0.0027	0.0074±0.0033	0.0140±0.0052	0.0219±0.0074	0.0263±0.0082
ttbar	0.0083±0.0052	0.0083±0.0052	0.0083±0.0052	0.0111±0.0061	0.0172±0.0081
ZZ	0.0224±0.0025	0.0252±0.0028	0.0312±0.0032	0.0428±0.0041	0.0639±0.0058
WZ	0.0832±0.0087	0.0963±0.0098	0.1187±0.0115	0.1462±0.0135	0.1844±0.0164
WW	3.5048±0.4099	3.8170±0.4463	4.4496±0.5201	5.3799±0.6285	6.4922±0.7583
fakes	0.3970±0.1225	0.4500±0.1398	0.5300±0.1638	0.6460±0.1946	0.8140±0.2529
total bg	4.1885±0.4495	4.7219±0.5177	5.7878±0.6447	7.2910±0.8146	8.8952±0.9759
HWW	0.1042±0.0122	0.1553±0.0182	0.2241±0.0262	0.2200±0.0258	0.1716±0.0201
S/sqrt(S+B)	0.0503	0.0703	0.0914	0.0803	0.0570
data	2	2	3	7	8

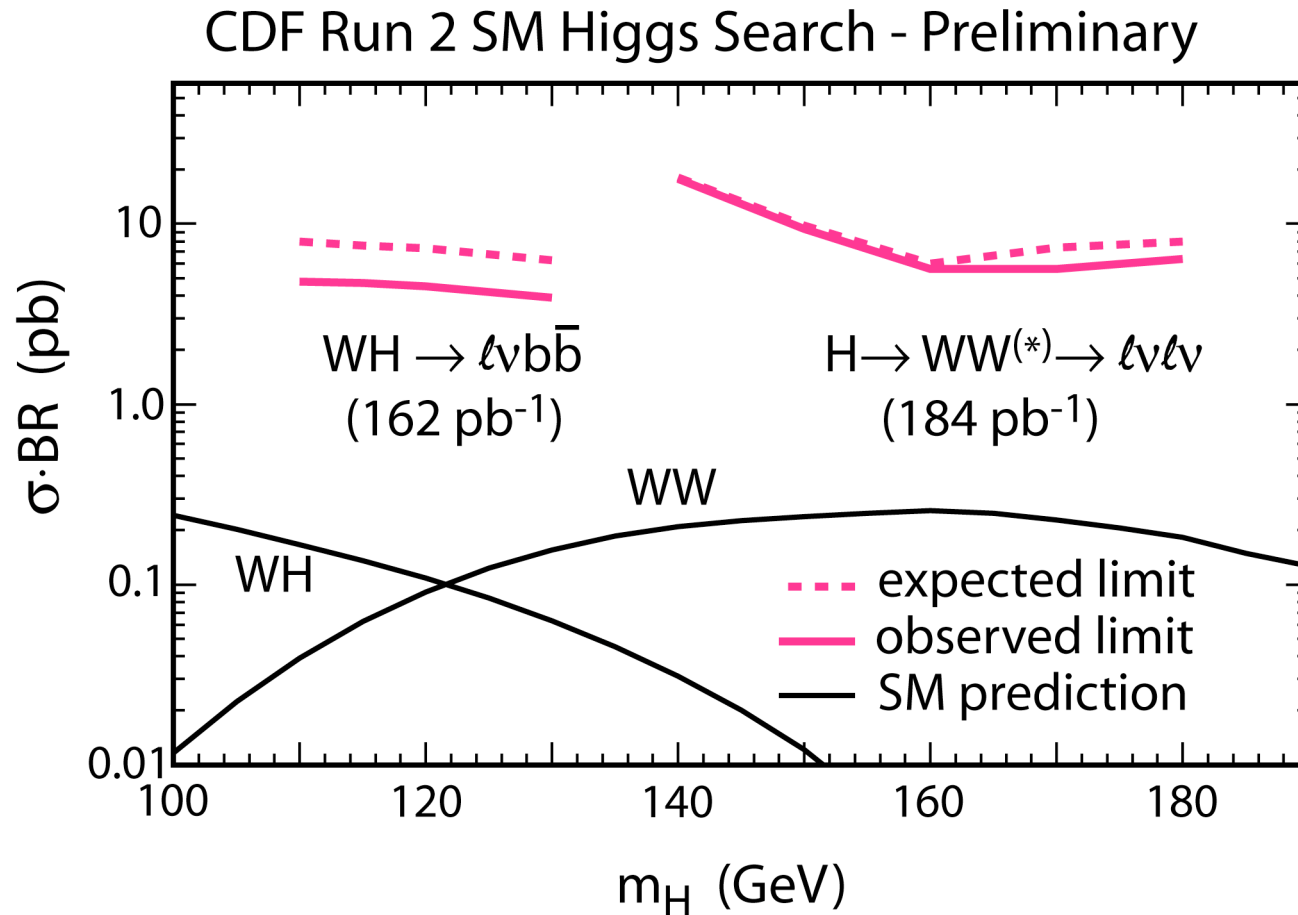
Run 2 $\ell\nu\ell\nu$ Result

Perform likelihood
fit using angular
distribution

Extract 95% CL
upper limit using
Bayesian approach



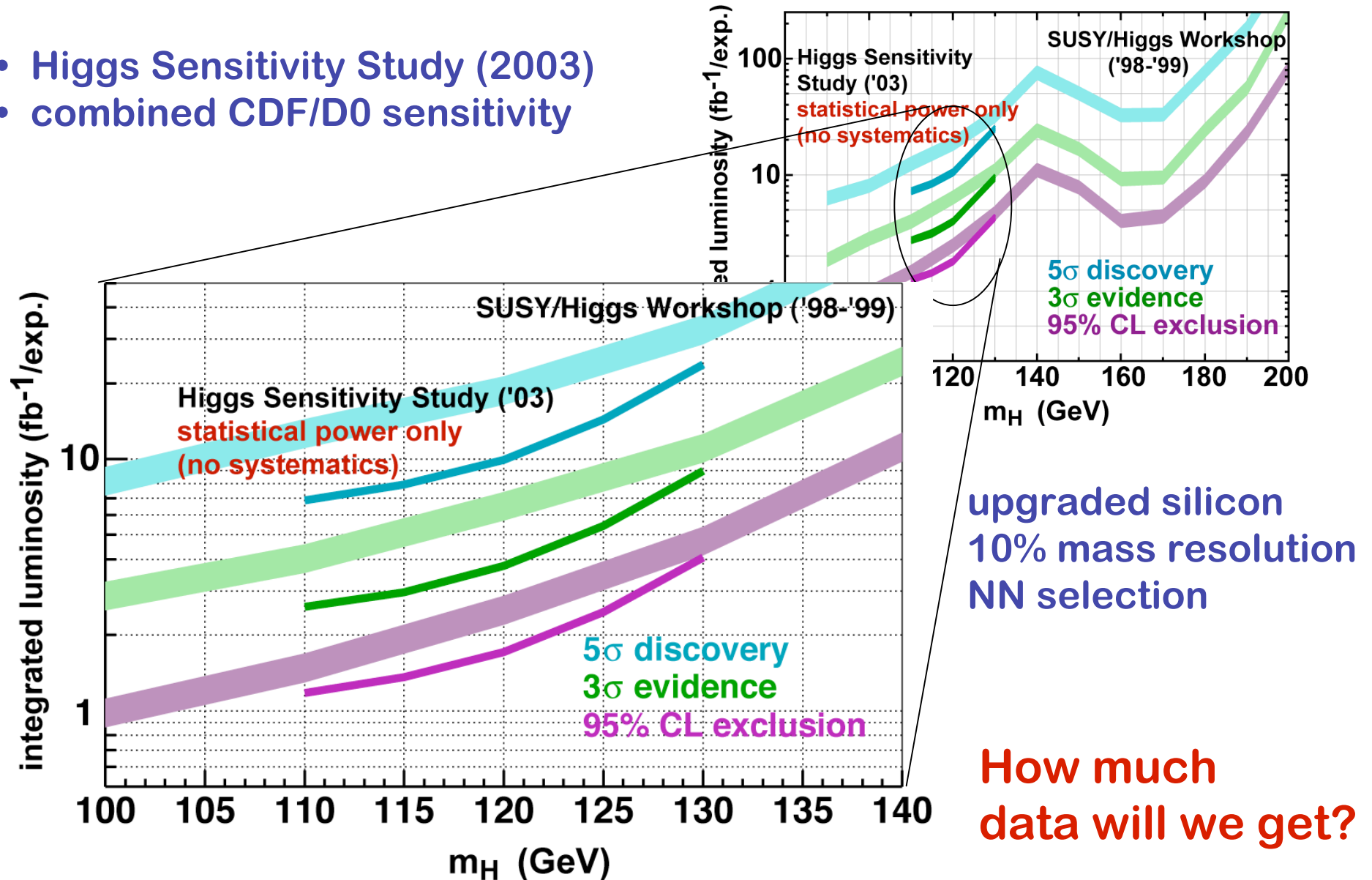
CDF Run 2 SM Higgs limits



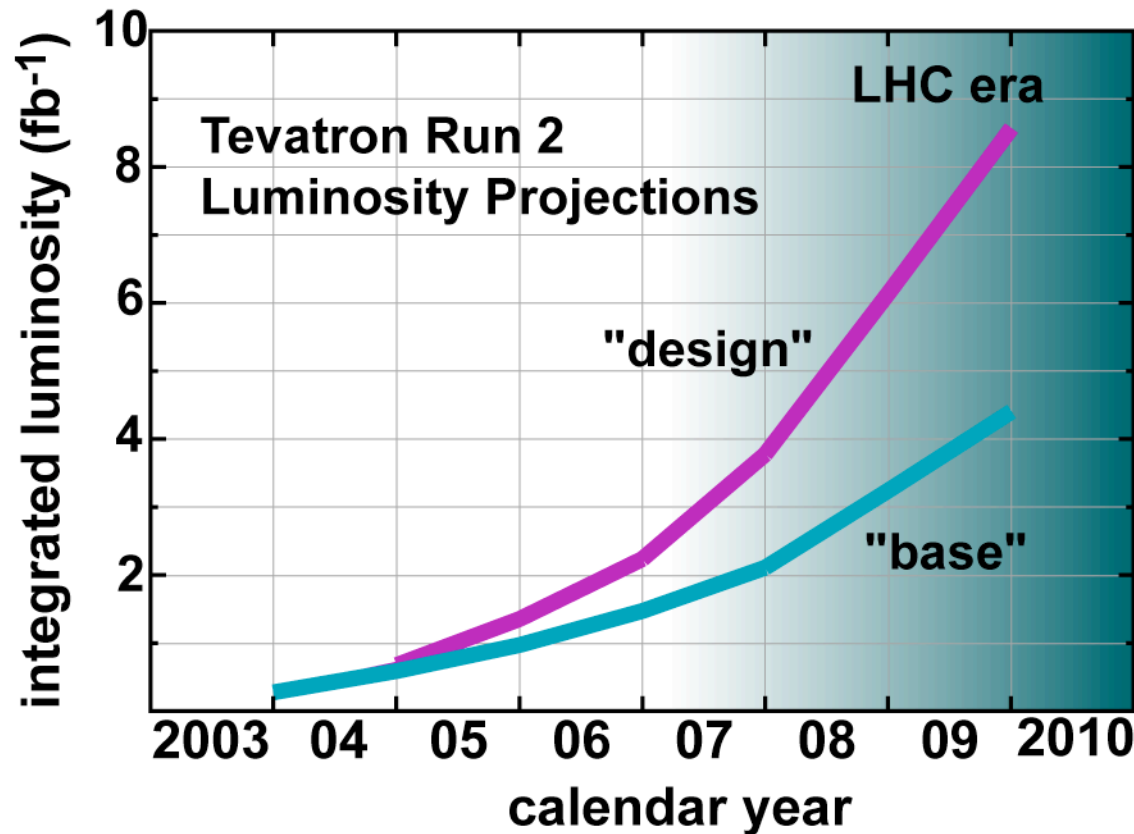
We clearly have our work cut out for us...how long will it take?

Revised SM Higgs Reach Estimate

- Higgs Sensitivity Study (2003)
- combined CDF/D0 sensitivity



Tevatron Run 2 Projections



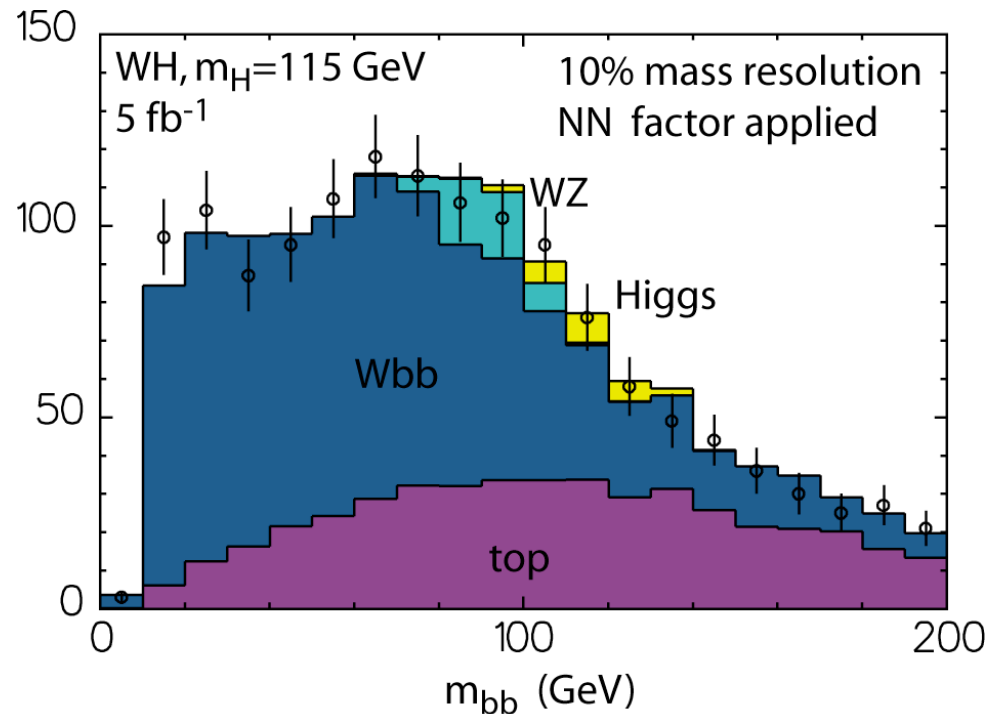
- “design” goal requires electron cooling in Recycler
- Tevatron running well in 2004 - may achieve 10^{32} soon

4-5 fb⁻¹ by LHC turn on?

September 2003: Run 2b silicon project cancelled!
This degrades the projected reach substantially...

WH channel

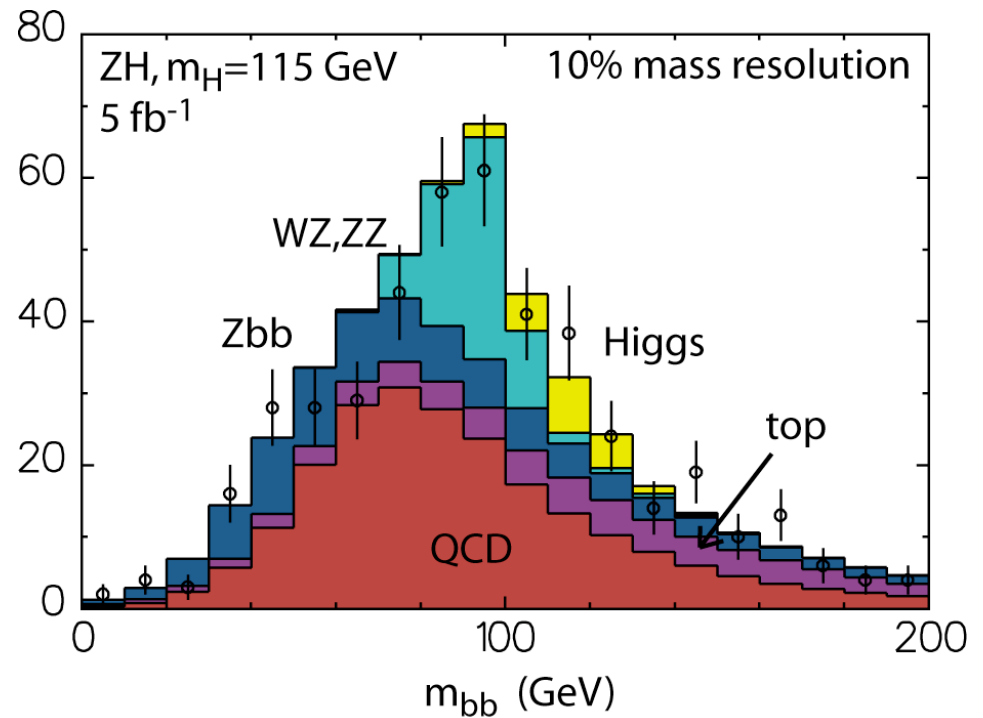
- assume SHW-level b tagging but declining at large η
- 10% mass resolution
- signal and background scaled by a factor of 1.6 to account for effect of neural network-type selection



To do this channel, need to control background shape very accurately.

ZH channel

- use NN for selection
- incorporate $\ell\bar{\ell}bb$ by scaling signal and background by 1.33
- QCD background from real data!
- sensitivity a bit better than SHW report
- significant acceptance from WH process!



Need to ensure that there is no acceptance overlap with $\ell\nu b\bar{b}$ channel

Is there hope for SM Higgs?

Main impact of Run 2b silicon cancellation: poorer b tag efficiency.

Signal rate $\sim \epsilon_b^2$ and background is real b jets!

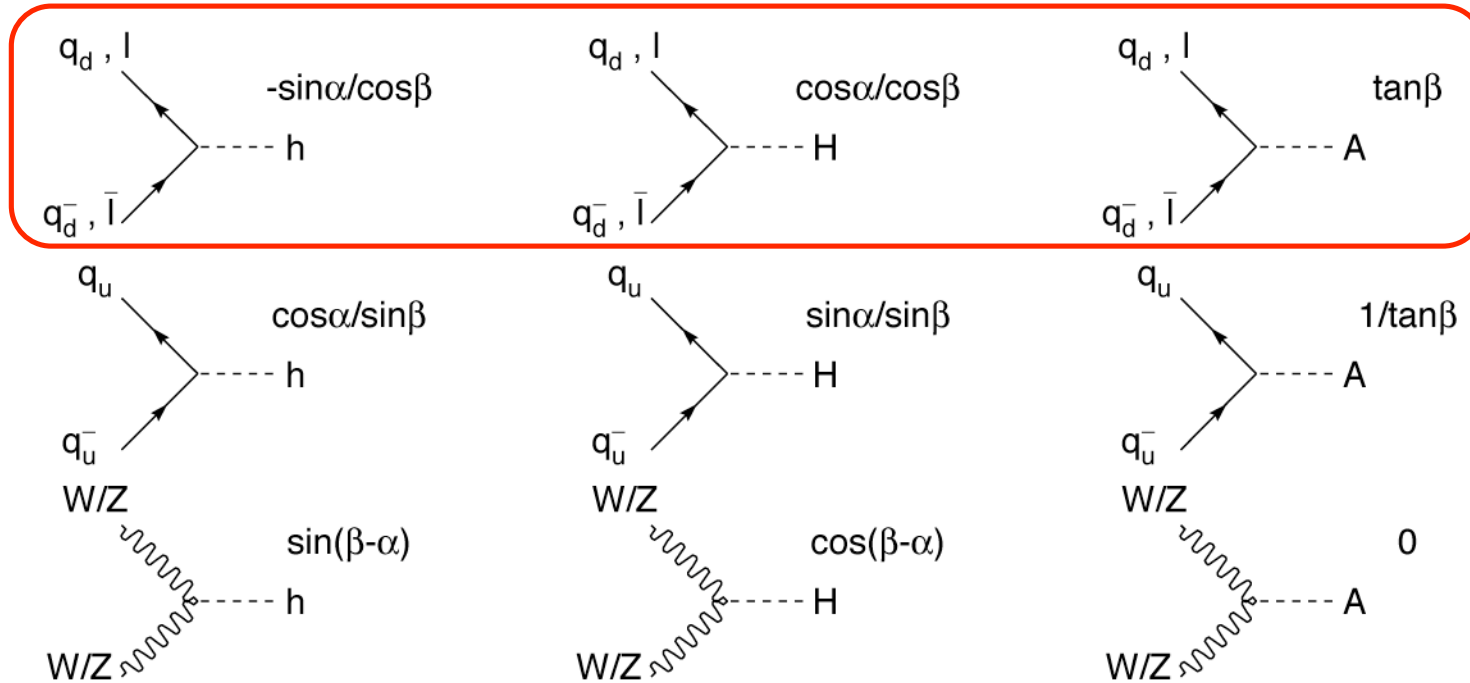
$$\Rightarrow L_{\text{req}} \sim \epsilon_b^2 \text{ too!}$$

We are working at an operating point in b tagging where we maximize purity...but is this the right strategy?

Need new, more flexible b tagging algorithms!

I believe we will achieve 95% exclusion limits up to ~ 120 GeV mass.

MSSM Higgs at the Tevatron

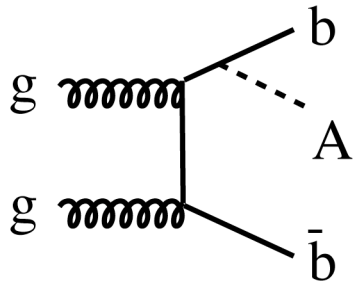


Top row leads to enhanced production at large $\tan\beta$

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow bbH/bbA/bbh) \propto \tan^2\beta$$

“Forward enhancement” ?

Willenbrock et al: enhancement for Higgs+b
(hep-ph/0304035, hep-ph/0312024)



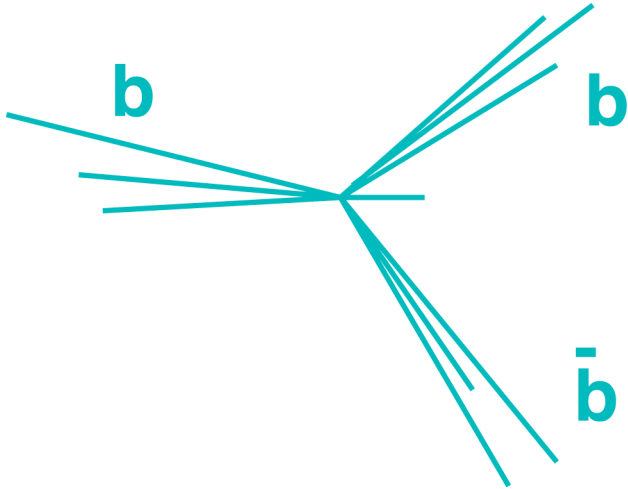
Pole in cross section (related to b structure function)
in case where one b goes forward.

$$\sigma(bA) / \sigma(bbA) = 10 !$$

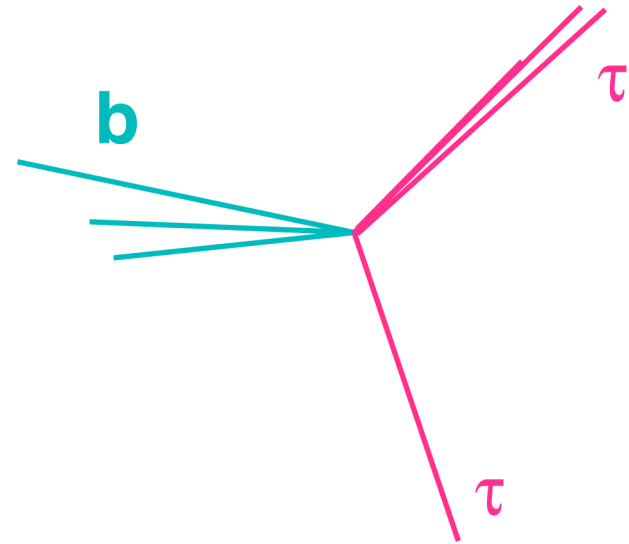
Similar enhancement predicted for Z+b !

$$\sigma(Zb) \cdot B(Z \rightarrow \ell\ell) = 0.9 \text{ pb}$$

$bH/bA/bh \rightarrow bbb$ and $\tau\tau b$



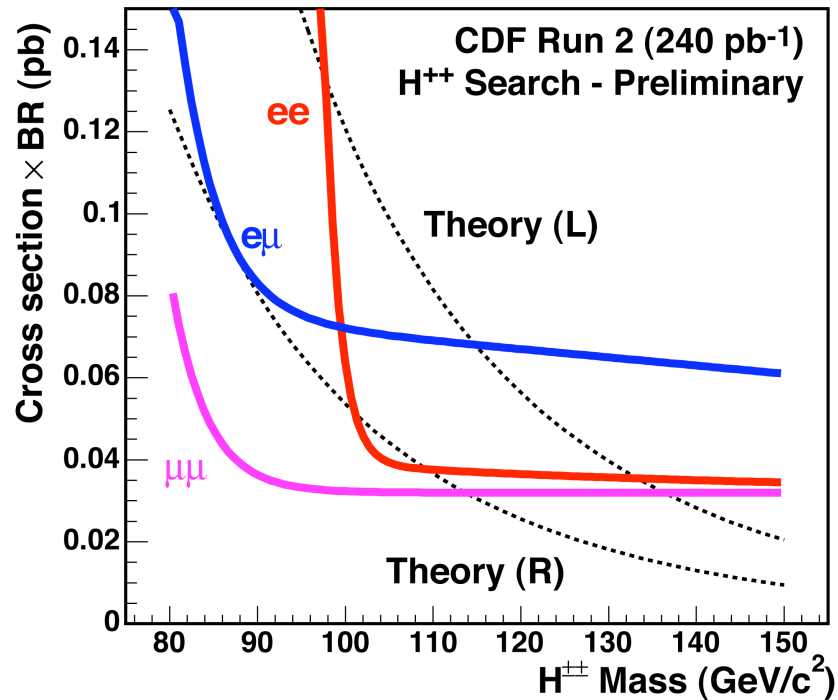
- 90% branching ratio
- difficult to trigger
- don't know which pair
- lots of background



- trigger exists
- can reconstruct mass
- low background (Zb)
- 8% branching ratio

Results coming soon on both of these!

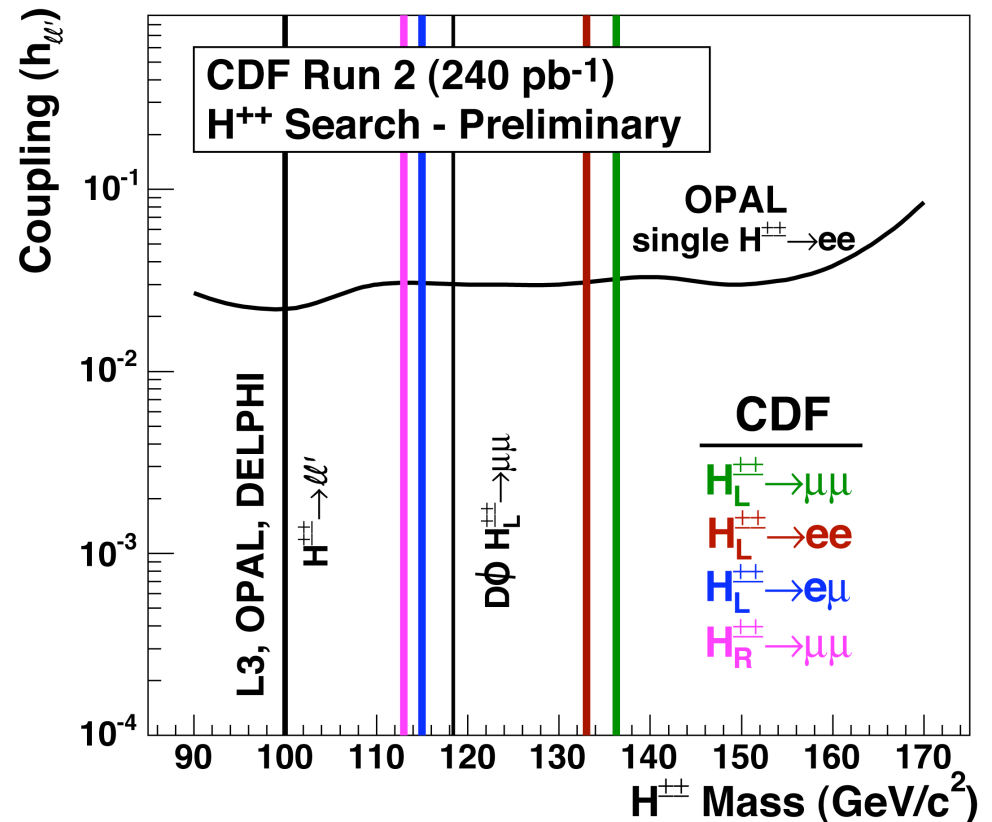
Doubly Charged Higgs



Search limits in the
range of 10's of fb!

like sign lepton pairs:

- high efficiency
- low background



Outlook

At the Tevatron we can address key scientific questions before LHC turn-on:

Is there a SM (or SM-like) Higgs up to masses of $\sim 120\text{-}125$ GeV?

Can we see evidence of high- $\tan\beta$ -enhanced production of MSSM Higgs?

Is there evidence for other more exotic Higgs species?

It's still exciting and it's great preparation for the LHC!